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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ANUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street near Sivenue.—Afternoon at One o'Clock—Machern. Evening o'Clock—Genevieva—Les Phenineus Amoues—Le Mai

BROADWAY THEATER, Broadway, near Broom

NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway opposite New York GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Rowery.

ORRMAN THALTA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.— "LONUR; OR. ENW BRELINER IN SCHWARZWALDE.—DER ARMI ONT.—BEG DER GARLAYERER.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mu. and Mrs. Howare

DODWORTH'S HALL. 836 Broadway. - PHOFESSON HARTZ BULL PHERFORM HIS MIRACUSS. Matines at Two o' Clock. SAN "RANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broatway, opnosite the Metropolitae Hotel-In their Ethiopias Entertain, the Metropolitae Hotel-In their Ethiopias Entertain Bullisto de Phanton LLUNIONS.

FIGTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West worky-fourth street.—Bedworth's Mastreets.—Thioptax Disable Mastreets and The Disable Mastreets and The Disable Mastreets Two o'Clock.

RELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, ondway-In THEIR SONGS,

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.

TOGALISM - NEGRO MINSTRELLY BALLET DIVERTIES

C. DOLUMBIA'S JACKETS OF BLUE. Matinee at 2% of CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, at Technics' Hall, 472 Broadway—In a Variety of Light Individuals Entertainments, Comp de Ballet, 40, in discognization. Madines at 25 o'Clock.

13. F B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookyin. HOLLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Etulopian Min-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.

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A. MILLOP, M.

Now York, Saturday, October 27, 1886.

THE NEWS.

RUROPE

By the Atlantic cable we have an interesting sport, with financial, commercial and marine intela dated yesterday evening, October 26. Twenty French war steamers are, it is said, to set out

Mexico in November, to take the imperial troops The Simpress of Mexico is described as in a hopeles

Somultion of health.

Maximilian is expected to return to Europe Steamer despatched to Mexico by the Emperor of Austria.

The condition of the workmen in Lyons causes anxiety

to altempt the absorption of the kingdom of Denmark.
The King of Italy is to enter Venice November 7.

The report of the death of the Tycoon of Japan —which reached us from San Francisco—is circulated in London. Consols closed in London at 89% for money. United

States dire-twenties were at 63%.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady, with Middling Uplands at afteen to afteen one-fourth pence. Breads uffs frm.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The Feman trials at Toronto were continued yester-fav. The examination of Rev. Dr. Lumsden, who propasses to belong to the Episcopal Church, was postponed and next Saturday, November 3. The trial of Rev. Sobn SioMahon was then commenced. Several witnesses of the association of the prisoner with the Fenians at Fort field and that he was armed. M. C. Cameron, for she defence, delivered an able argument, saying that the presoner, a Catholic priest, was forcibly compelled to go with the Fenians to give spiritual comfort to the wounded; that, as a priest, he could not refuse to attend She wounded and dying; more, he was on his way to Montreal on private business when she Ferians at Buffalo compelled his attend-ance. The Queen's counsel replied at length, saying Sha: in law the fact that prisoners having in any way mided the invaders made him equally guilty. The judge Shen charged the jury who, after retiring for nearly an Bour, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of Decer

The news of the conviction and sentence to death of ionel Lynch, the Fenian, created the greatest excitesent among the Irish citizens of New York. The Com requesting the Canadian authorities to pardon the pris previousing the Canadian authorities to pardon the pris-puer, and requesting the President to use all efforts to obtain the same. The Tammany Hall democracy also heid a meeting and passed resolutions of a less pacific altacacter, denouncing British justice and calling for ven-gence on the Canadians.

Otto Arnous, a clerk at the republican natoralization Office, No. 6 Centre street, and Philip Melling and Henry Smith were arrested yesterday charged with forging the name of Judge Monell of the Supreme Court to na Example certificates. The accused were committed to jail in default of \$1,000 bail to answer. The case of Montgomery against General Santa Anna

man, referee, and was discontinued. At the hour sported by the referee for the case to be heard ite o'ctock A. M.), the defendant's counsel, Mr. Daily, was mptly present, and after waiting forty minute slaintiff's counsel, who did not appear, the case wa being proceeded with when plaintiff's counsel served no-lice on the referee and on defendant's counsel to discon-

Dourt, has delivered a written opinion in the case of the fixth Avenue Railroad Company against the Broadway nd Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. The suit was antiffs. Some interesting questions are brought up as the right of railroad corporations in this city, as well heir power to use the public highway for railroad

The suit of Catharine Chew against the Camden and Ambov Transportation Company has been concluded by Judge Pavis granting a non-suit, on the ground that plaintif contributed to the injury, and could not there

In the case of Hazelton vs. The Sheriff, which was a action for the alleged seizure of property wrongfully trader several attachments, a verdict was yesterday ren-

A motion was made before Judge Brady, of the Cour Common Pleas, yesterday, to discharge from arrest on 1. Ellaworth, ex-United States Consul to Cyprus. was arrested twice for refusal to pay alimony. His gounsel contended that he was poor and in ill health; out the Court refused to discharge the defendant unless ther affidavits were procured.

The Inman line steamship City of Washington, Captain kell, will sail at noon to-day from pier 45 North rive faverpool, via Queenstown. The mails will close at Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The steamship Iowa, Captain Craig, of the Anchor line, will sail to-day from pier No. 44, North river, at twelve o'clock, noon, with passengers for Glasgow and Liver-

The steamship General Sedgwick will sail this morning o'clock for Galveston, Texas, from pier No. 20,

The fine steamship tenoral Meade, of the Cromwell line, will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier No. 9, North giver, for New Orleans.

The Empire line steamship San Salvador, Captain Attas, will sail for Savannah at three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 13, North river.

The steamship Saragessa, Captain Crowell, will sail

pier No. 14. Bast river, at three P. M. to-day, for

The stock market was buoyant yesterday, with special tivity in Northwestern and Erie. Gold declined from

ticularly in imported goods, the value of which is regu-lated by the price of gold. The higher ruling of gold, as compared with a few days ago, induced greater firmompared with a few days ago, on the part of sellers; but this was in a great degree on the part of sellers; but this was in a great degree nterbalanced by the absence of demands, which it ost as powerful a regulator as gold. In domesti produce trade was irregular, while cotton, petroleum, proceries, &c., were barely sustained. There was a active movement in breadstuffs and pork. There was a further advance in corn, to spite of the reports that the yield will prove to be large, the belief obtaining that a arge amount will be wanted for shipment to Europe before the opening of navigation. Pork advanced about 50c. owing to a "corner" in the market. Freights were

MISCELLAN ROUS.

The news from and regarding Mexico which we pub General Sheridan has issued at Brownsville, Texas, at surring all parties not to attempt to violate our neu-trality laws, and denouncing Maximilian, Ortega and anta Anna as buccaneers. In the meantime, as indi ated by our news from the city of Mexico, the empire grows weaker, the breach between Bazaine and Maxi-milian is constantly widening, and the probabilities of ication grow stronger daily. The order of General an is calculated to hasten the dissolution of the

umed yesterday at Annapolis. Their counsel waived ons and pleas regarding the jurisdiction in the case, and submitted to trial. Several witnesses wer the Commissioners, and the partisan character of their appointments and acts. The trial was not concluded. Governor Swann announced his intention to hasten its conclusion, to decide on the innocence or guilt of the ners as soon as it was evident to him Our files from the Bahamas, dated at Nassau, N. P., a the 20th of October, contain the details of the effects of the fearful hurricance which swept over the town o The report is a very melancholy one, showing that about one thousand buildings—dwellings, churches, warehouses and stores—were either completely swept away or thrown down, and that probably over two thousand persons have been made houseless. The marine disasters were very severe and a number of lives lost in consequence. The United States steamer Wincoski was to have sailed from American vessels on shore at the Mantilla reefs.

continued vesterday at Danbury, Conn., without elicit ing any new facts. The case is adjourned until Monday, the 29th inst.

Dr. Robinson, of Utah, and Superintendent of th only Christian Sabbath school in Salt Lake City, was murdered by the Mormons on October 24. General Conner, formerly commanding in Utah, telegraphs that Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod not to return there.

The New Foreign Policy of President John son-Its Probable Consequences at Home

It is interesting as well as important, to study in advance the consequences which are likely to follow a persistence by President Johnson in the foreign policy which he is said to have recently resolved upon in connection with our claims upon England for indemnity growing out of the Alabama depredations, and in regard to the French failure to imperialize Mexico. The plan which the administration seems to have adopted is to press to an immediate settlement our just demands against England, resorting to reprisals and war in case of a refusal on her part to accede to those demands, and at the same time, or possibly preceding any such positive action, to enter into an agreement with the French Emperor in reference to the withdrawal of Maximilian from Mexico, the restoration of a republican form of government there under the protectorate of the United States, the assumption by us of the debt justly due by Mexico to French subjects and which was made the pretext of the invasion, and the transfer to us, by way of compensation, of Lower California and other portions of the Mexican territory lying con-

tiguous to our own possessions. The part of this plan which we have mentioned as second is really first. It is preliminary and accessory to the other portion It would not be, perhaps, very discreet in our government to enter upon a war with England while England's powerful ally, France, had also some unsettled questions pending with us. But let us first settle our difficulties with France on such terms and conditions as to then we can afford to apply ourselves to compulsory measures with England. That is, as we understand it, the course of conduct which our government has solved upon. By relieving France at this time of a most troublesome and expensive undertaking, on terms which will flatter her self pride or at least save it from a severe rebuke, we will be entitling ourselves to her gratitude. In fact we are in a position to stipulate for her neutrality, if not indeed for her good offices, in our controversy with England Louis Napoleon would probably not be very seriously averse, under any circumstances, to seeing the pride and power of his dear ally, England, humbled and diminished to a consid erable extent; and her conduct to us in furnishing to the Southern rebels a fleet of pirate vessels to burn our merchant ships and destroy our commerce entitles her to no consideration

at our hands. In regard to Mexico, we think the plan proposed will commend itself to the approval of a head. the people of the United States. It clearly would be no gain to us to see Maximilian expelled if he were only to be succeeded by one of those chiefs of factions that have been so long the curse of Mexico and that have rendered a steady government there impossible. But the plan contemplates the restoration of republican institutions to Mexico under the protectorate of the United States, and it will e for us to establish, in accordance with liberal principles, a government there that will express and represent the wishes of the Mexican people, restore order and place the country in the peaceful paths of civilization and development, preparing it for a future absorption into this republic. The inconsiderable sum that will be required to satisfy the French claims is of no account when compared with the objects to be attained by it, even if it were not more than compensated for by the acquisition of territory.

There will be still less difference of opinion in regard to the course proposed to be pursued against England. No action of our government would be so unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed by the American people as a declaration of war against that Power, followed by an armed occupation of Canada and its annexation to the United States. If England persisted in her refusal to make full reparation for all the losses sustained by our commerce in consequence of her treacherous fitting out of Anglo-rebel pirate vessels, then our government would be

tained in levying war upon her, not only by the American people unanimously, but by the intelligent verdict of impartial public opinion in Europe. But would England risk the consequences of a refusal to make proper reparation? That is a question which time and the occasion would have to solve. While on the one side her governing class-the aristocracy-might accept war as a means of escape from the revolution undertaken by the Reformers, on the other hand there is a pretty settled conviction among the English people that their navy would stand a mighty slim chance of competing with our iron-clad fleets, and that any resistance they could make against our armies marching into Canada would be still more hopeless. The chances therefore, whether England would accept war or accede to our demands peacefully, are about equally balanced. In either event her humiliation would be pretty thorough, and the other nations of Europe would be very apt

foreign policy of our government? Evidently it would tend, more than anything else, to trengthen the hands of President Johnson and give to his administration that measure of popularity which it stands so much in need of. radicals would not dare to oppose that policy, being themselves as strenuously in favor of it as any other element of our population; they would therefore have to endorse it, and, to that extent, range themselves on the side of the administration. Pending its development we would hear no more threats of impeachment. The President, on his side, would cease his opposition to the policy of Congress in reference to reconstruction, if, indeed, the whole subject would not be tacitly permitted to drop and the Southern States be received back into the Union without further question or the imposition of any hard terms. With these promises of an easy solution of our home difficulties and of a maintenance of the national honor and interests abroad, we think that the fereign policy foreshadowed will meet the earnest and hearty and enthusiastic support of the whole people of the United States-radical, conservative democratic and republican-North and South. Let it go forward.

The "Fierce Democracie" and Their New

Chiefs. The "fierce democracie" of the State have within the past few days recovered something of their ancient confidence and courage and are beginning to rise up from their crestfallen condition. By some this change has been attributed to an unforeseen brightening of their prospects in the coming election; but this is a mistake. The Baron von Hoffman and his "ring" have no more prospect of success at the polls now than they ever had. Indeed, their chances to-day are more hopeless than they were two weeks ago. The revival in the spirits of the "flerce democracie," who may consider themselves out of the woods and in the Woods at the same time, has no reference to the present election. It is induced by their unexpected deliverance from an awkward dilemma. As a party, they are nothing without leaders. They are accustomed to follow, and are good followers; but cut off their beads, and they are powerless in a moment. They have recently experienced deep sorrow and solicitude at the demise of their two greatest chiefs, on land and on sea. First came the death of the tamented Dean Richmond, and the loss of his vigorous and pions side speeches all over the State. Suddenly the blow was followed by the demise on the broad ocean that other chief who two years ago pocketed his personal sentiments and entered the field against Governor Fenton, making eloquent speeches throughout the State, which resulted in crowning the republican ticket with a majority of seven thousand votes. The loss of these two leaders almost at the same moment struck dismay to the heart of the fierce democracie," and for a while they were given over to despair. But they have now discovered two younger and more vigorous chiefs to whom to transfer their allegiance and on whose leadership to rely. Two Johns have arisen in the democratic party in this city, with talents and acquirements and position and reputation that fit them to fill the positions made vacant so inopportunely by death-John Morrissey and John Hoffman, John Hoffman is the thinker, the reasoner, the philosopher, the lawyer, the intellect of the remaining "ring;" John Morrissey is the gladiator, the banker, the manager of nominating conventions, the real cantain and ring master of the party. always ready to do the hard work and to put up stakes on results. Thus each has his appropriate sphere of action and both can boast an excellent mustache. Together they form the new leaders of the "fierce democracie" and relieve their followers from a load of care. This is the secret of the revival in the spirits of the party. The loss of Dean Richmond and John Van Buren is made up by the advancement of these two more youthful and vigorous champions to the command; and democrats may go to bed at nights and rest easy in the assurance that their party is no longer without

JOHN HOFFMAN AND WENDELL PRILLIPS ARM N ARM.—These two distinguished public characters, the one the standard bearer of copperbeadism, with a fierce and plentiful mustache the other the pioneer of radicalism, with little English side whiskers, unite in denouncing the constitutional amendment as a "swindle." Thus far they travel arm in arm. Wendell Phillips, however, who generally speaks out more boldly than other politicians, declares openly that the President must be deposed and Grant and Sherman banished, so that "Massachusetts may remodel Louisians" and the radicals "have control of the machine." Well, this may be the best way to get at a settlement of the difficulty. Let the democrats follow the fierce mustache and refuse to accept the constitutional amendment as a finality, and let the radicals follow the little English side whiskers and make an effort to abolish the constitution and seize the government, and then we shall get at something practical and definite, and the whole matter will be finally disposed of by the people.

Mr. BEN Woon RETIRES.-It seems that Mr. Ben Wood withdraws bimself from the political field. He has had enough of trading with the ring and retires in disgust. But his loss will scarcely be felt. Fernando Wood, John Morrissey and John Hoffman are going to take the democracy under their wings, and they will doubtless manage all matters to the ontire satisfaction of the "ring."

The Mexican Ques 'ion Getting Clearer. Our intelligence from Europe by the cable and our correspondence from the city of Mexico are of great interest and hrow some addi tional light upon the vexed que stion of French intentions in that country. On Mexico cor respondence states, on what app ars to be good authority, that Carlotta posis vely announced to Napoleon the intention of Yer husband to abdicate, and that Napoleon gar, a her little sympathy and little to hope for. She retired from the audience without having received any assurances of support or even a promise that Bazaine should be peremptorily ordered home. To obtain Bazaine's removal seems to have been the chief object of her mission; for it appears that the absence of all cooperation between the Marshal, who wants to be "Viceroy of Mexico," and Maximilian has proved the chief obstacle to the firm establishment of the empire. Disappointed at not being made an Empress, the gentle but ambitions Archduchess retired from Paris to Rome, to become, as is now stated, a hopeless and confirmed lunatic.

Coupled with these statements from our cor respondent we have the announcement by the cable that the vessel lately despatched by the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria from Trieste to Mexico will, as we surmised, take Maximilian home, and thus end his reign in Mexico. But what is to be done with Bazaine and Castelneau and the French troops which will still be left in Mexico? It is also announced by our cable telegrams that twenty French war steamers are to be sent out to Mexico in November to take the imperial troops home. This is a wise decision, if such be really Napoleon's intention. But the government should see to it that this intention is carried out, and not permit a large French fleet to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of gratifying Marshal Bazaine's wish to be Viceroy of Mexico. We do not believe the purpose of Napoleon to be any other than to evacuate the country; but President Johnson ought to be satisfied of it and prepared for any other emergency. General Sheridan's order, which we publish this morning, is the first positive step of the positive policy which is now necessary. If followed up it will do much not only towards hastening the exit of Maximilian and Bazaine, but in quieting the country and saving it from the ruin and distraction consequent on the quarrels of the various liberal factions. Sheridan's order is better than ten thousand men to Juarez; for it will put an end to the Ortega and Santa Anna factions, and all the pronuncia

mientos will be for Juarez and the republic. THE FIRST FENIAN CONDEMNATION.-The court sitting in Toronto for the trial of the Fenian prisoners has convicted and condemned to death the first of those men sent before it on a charge of having made a hostile attack upon her Britannie Majesty's colonial possessions in Canada and murdering her sub jects. The law under which the condemned Robert Bloss Lynch-denominated "Colonel "-was tried appears to have been enacted thirty years ago, after the Mackenzie insurrection. The prisoner claimed that, although he was present with the Fenians at Fort Erie in June last, he had no hostile intention, was not acting in a military capacity and held no command whatever in the Fenian service, but, on the contrary, was there in the legitimate discharge of his duty as a correspondent of a Lonisville newspaper, to chronicle the events which at that time attracted the attention of the whole American people, journalists and readers. The evidence for the prosecution showed that he was seen to wear a sword on one occasion and to issue some commands to the troops. In the absence of evidence to prove that he was simply a newspaper correspondent the jury convicted him, and he is now under sentence of death, the execution to take place on the 13th of December.

The pri-oner as erted that if the officers in command of the Canadian expedition, Colonels Spear and O'Neil, could be furnished safe conduct to Toronto to testify in the case they would prove his innocence of the charge, as they best knew whether he held any military position under them. But the Judge very frankly told him that the law did not permi him to guarantee the safety of these gentlemen if they showed themselves in Canada; so the prisoner was left without his principal wit-Now the question is, will the sentence of the

law be carried out? If the government pardons Lynch it may make itself ridiculous; if it hangs him it will exasperate the Fenians to a degree that may incite a more formidable raid than the first one. It will be only storing up vengeance for the time to come. The Ca padian government, then, is in rather an embarrassing position with regard to their prisoner, who appears to be of doubtful Fenian antecedents. It is not unlikely, however, that the higher court to which the case will probably be appealed may solve the difficulty through some legal defect in the trial and set the prisoner at large.

SPEAKER COLFAX RE-ELECTED .- We are very glad that Speaker Colfax has been reelected, because there is a parliamentary point or two which we wish and intend to settle with him. He is responsible for all the trouble between the President and Congress. He originated the difficulty by allowing Thad Stevens to use language on the floor of the House concerning the President which would have disgraced a common loafer in a Five Points barroom. In our opinion it was the duty of Speaker Colfax to stop Mr. Stevens and to insist upon the observance of the rules of debate, of common courtesy and of Congress. Speaker Colfax pretends to differ with us and to believe that he was quite right in permitting Mr. Stevens and others to blackguard the President during the sessions of the House, and apparently with its official canction. We intend to have this disputed point settle in some way, and we assure Speaker Colfax that he had better manage his menagerie dif ferently in future. Had Henry Clay, or Lowndes, of North Carolina, or Orr, of South Carolina, or Stephenson, of Virginia, or Banks, of Massachusetts, been in the Speaker's chair at the last Congress, instead of Colfax, no diserder, no indecency and no quarrel with the President would have occurred. If members of Congress insist upon conducting themselves more like wild beasts than like gentlemen it is the duty of their keeper, the Speaker, to maintain order, enforce the rales and protect other departments of the greenment from inanii.

COTTON AND REFORM .- The Atlantic cable informs us that the Manchester mills are now running on "short time." This is the device of the manufacturers to keep down the price of cotton by temporarily decreasing the demand. But if the cotton crop be as short as good authorities assert the price will be very high in spite of the manufacturers. The "short time" will have one good effect, however-it will give the working men of Manchester more time to think and talk and agitate about reform-more time to attend monster meetings and listen to that sturdy democrat. John Bright. In this point of view "short time" bodes no little mischief to the aristocracy and will only hasten the inevitable revofution which now threatens England. Were Napoleon in Queen Victoria's place he would keep the workingmen busy just now, even if he had to pay for the cotton out of his own pocket. He knows how quickly idleness leads to barricades, and he never permits unemployed workmen in France.

RISTORI.

The farewell audience at the brench theatre last oven-ing was a splendid tribute to Riskott's genius and an encouraging omen for the future of the cutoman drama-it was a grand finale to a season of salmost unparalleled success. Every seat was taken, and even standing room was hard to obtain. The sale of reserved seat tickets was stopped fifty minutes before the curtain rose, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Elizabeth is unquestionably Ristori's greatest rôle. The rapid alterna-tion of love scenes and death scenes, terrible remorse and exuberant joy, bring into dazzling juxtaposition her wondrous powers of comedy as well as tragedy, and enable us to view both phases almost at the same moment. When we add that last night Ristori surpasse herself, little more need be said. In the fourth and fift acts the enthusiasm of the audience almost overstepped the bounds of etiquette.

Close of Ristori's First Season-Resume of

Her Career in New York.. Madame Ristori will bring to a completion this after-noon at the Théâtre Français, her first season in America, which was unprecedented in the history of dramatic art in this country for the immense numbers who witnesses her performances and the pecuniary return to the man-agement. She leaves this evening after the matinée for Boston, where she will play an engagement of ten per-formance at the Boston theatre—eight nights and two matinees. Since her *debut* in this city she has given eighteen evening performances and three matinées, including the Macbeth matinée to-day, and has appeared five times in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, making twenty-six performances in five weeks. During that time there was not a single postponement, nor change in

Elizabeth six times, Judith twice, Phædra twice, Mac-beth three times. In Brooklyn—Medes, Mary Stuart, Elizabeth, Phædra and Macbeth were each produced in

uccession, no tragedy being repeated.

Upon the arrival of Ristori in this country, on the 11th September, on board the steamer Pereire, the sali-ing of which was announced by the Atlantic cable, an ample sketch of her life and professional career appeared in the columns of the Herald. From that time public nent of her American engagement by Mr. Grau, centred in the great Italian tragedioune. Never, per-haps, did an artist receive so magnificent an appreciamunity, who, night after night, filled the French theatre ple. Americans, of course, made up the largest portion; but French, Italian, Spanish, German and English were there also in large numbers. From her first appearance as Medea, on the 20th of September, to the end of the season, there was no falling off in the attendance, the admiration or the enthusiasm if we except the two nights when Judith was repre on the Greek mythology or mediaval history. Of the former class Judith was the only one offered in the repertaire of Ristori. In mythological story Medea and Phasopportunities for dramatic representation, seized upon by the geni us of Ristori and used with such masteriy command of the art. Such plays as Mary Stuart, Edzabet and defective in historical de tail from the frequent an and defective in historical de tail, from the frequent an-actronisms in the two former dramas, which would be inducrous if not redeemed by the splendid acting of the heroine, won more upon the sympathy of the audience, hecause of their familiarity with the subject and the characters. These tragedics, therefore, wore the most popular of any represented, and of these Macbeth was the least appreciated because of the deviation from the Shatsperian play observable in almost everything ex-cept Lady Macbeth herself. We have not yet experi-enced the richness of Patanity visual transfer.

the least appreciated because of the deviation from the Shaksperam play observable in almost everything except Lady Macbeth herself. We have not yet experienced the richness of Ristori's *reperience*. The genus which shane with the greatest thate in the crown of her European fame have been reserved for her second season, which will commence upon her return from Boston. Myrrha, Norma, Adrienne Locouvreur, Deborah, Angelo, Pia di Tolomie, Gemea, are yet to be produced, and few, we presume, would regret to see Mary Stuart, Elizabeth, Medea and Pheedra repeated.

There was a very noticeable feature in the Ristori anticences, and that was the attendance of numbers of school children at the matinose under the charge of their teachers, who brought them there not for postime, but for study. To those for whom a theatre of any kind has an undefined tarror, as something demoralizing to the young mind, the performances of Ristori presented no objection. People too of very advanced age, both men and women, whose anusement loving days are long past, might have been seen, renewing, perchance, the memories of some great actress who oblighted them in youth, and inspiring from the great modern tragedienne some of the freshness of early days.

Of the pecuniary success of this engagement it is enough to say that it has never been excelled by any artist. The net profits, after the payment of all expenses aroming to Ristori as her share of the proceeds of twenty-ax performances, was \$19,560. This is something unprecedented in her exceer and speaks volumes for the intelligence of this community. During no engagement in Europe did Ristori realize so here, who predicted for Ristori a brilliant, but brief, success in New York, and doubted the windom of the renerican public, were all arred as reasons why Ristori would only have a "shoot ron," and that linian trages; could not pay where italian opera failed, But Mr. Gran accent to here know the people deterior in Verora and elsewhere, and upon winessing her parternaments of the American p

Her reappearance in New York will take place on the Her reappearance in New York will take piace on the 12th of November, at the French theatre, commencing her second season with a new repersors, including the tragedies and dramas before enumerated. Addresse Lecutron will be given the first two nights, to be followed on the succeeding nights by Pin de Polomie and Deborah. Both the public and the great artists herself have every reason to feel grantfied at the success of Ristor's first season in New York. Now that we have learned to know and appreciate her, she will be welsomed back with a deeper enthusiagm, than that which characterized her debut.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Major General Wool, United States Army, is at the General Response Major General Scot, Luited States Army; General C. F.
General Brandan, United States Army; Major Lee, United States
Army; of General Crant's stan; General Porter, United
States Army; and General B. D. Willey are at the Metropoliton Hotel.
General Steadman, United States Army; General
Buckner, of New Oricans, are as the Southern Hotel.
General Wilcox, United States Army, is at the Hoffman

Professor Loomis, of Now Haven, is at the St. James

THE BEWDOINGAM BANK ROBBERIES.

Barn, Mc., Oct. 26, 1866.
David Bartlet and Orin Simone, two of the Bowdoinham Bank robbers, have had preliminary examinations,
and were committed for trial in default of \$50,000 hall
each. The trial will take place at the Criminal Term of
the Supreme Judiciary Court in April next. The prelimitary examination of John Guire, an alleged nocomodité of the subject, takes place to morrors.

THEATRICAL. boards of this theatre may be halled as a decided success, and it must be confessed that the renown as an actor which preceded him from Germany did not overestimate which preceded him from Germany did not overestimate his merits. He appeared first in Engeix in der Kache a farce, written in imitation of the French authors of the Scribe school. The chief rôle, that of Batel, the chief cook, or artists in a noble house, is exaggerated to an extent that verges on the burlesque, and, therefore, requires a skilful actor to portray it. Mr. Guttmann did it full justice, interpreting the author's meaning thoroughly; but, although he received a great deal of appliance, it was evident that the authors applause, it was evident that the audience disappreciate, or perhaps understand, the character as a good deal of the diatogue was in French language. The piece is without real but is intended to show how the French accook is willing to ascrifice all family ties, even his life for the sake of his profession, and tha failure of a single dish is a blow so overwhelming it can never be recovered. Those who have read Diarranced, will at once recognize the source of these

failure of a single dish is a blow so overwhelming that it can never be recovered. Those who have read Disraeli's Tancred, will at once recognize the source of the story, and will also identify the Fronch chef, with a different cast from former occasions. Mr. Ahlfeldt, as the school-master played well, and his imitation of the Saxon disloct caused great amusement. It was, however, expecting too much of Mrs. Ahlfeldt to ask her to play Charlette Zeisig, for she is not capable of singing the songs, which visually come to Miss Drinba's share. The entertainment closed with Personal Akten, in which Mr. Gutmann appeared as Sebastian Fuchs, a childrah old man, who has nothing particular to do but to keep his diary and maintain the digulty of his new position as government officer. He gave the character very well, and was well supported by Mr. Haerting and Mr. Lohmann. Miss Fellman shows signs of improvement. She appeared is two parts last night, and acted better than we have seem her in a very long time. Mr. Dawison was precent during the evening, and seemed much pleased with the performance of the first piece.

New York Thentre.

This cosy and pleasant little theatre contained last evening a very fair and exceedingly well pleased evidence (we doem the term preferable to audience when persons are supposed to use their eyes more than their ears), and the programme embraced a variety of the light entertainments with which the managers have determined to win the public favor. The Married Rake, New York Theatre right entertainments with which the managers have de-termined to win the public favor. The Married Rake, which, hackneyed as it is, was received with laughter and applause, would have been more acceptable if Miss Fanny Young had given Mrs. Trictse in almost any her impersonation was extremely satisfabut if it were to any one else in the house the exceptional person made no outward sign. Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal are decided favorities, and were the life and soul of the droll comedicita of Lois Monter. The lady has a nest form, a rather comely face, sings and dances fairly, and, in her short skirts and preity costume, represented what Joe Gargery was so fond of declaring has strong-minded partner to be unvaryingly. The fact that the is perfectly solf-satisfied, and shows it constantly does not lessen her attractiveness in the eyes of her many admirers. Lady Audiey's Secret was greeted with roars of laughter; and Mr. Baker and Mark Smith, the latter as the heroine, were capital remedies for vapors of any kind of violet Satans. The very idea of Mark Smith pluying Lady Audiey is so droll that it is easy to coacive how irresistibly fanny he made it. Imagines as Mignon, and you have a faint suggestion of the suppreme grotesqueness of the fair-haired bigamist in the person of one of the best comedians the metropolic can boast of. We are glad to observe that the New York. Theatre is gaining steadily in popularity. The enterprising managers deserve success, and will doubless gain it in this liberal and appreciative community.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

These clever and popular artistes gave their concluding evening entertainment last night in Irving Hall. and Mrs. Paul since their debut in New York. having recovered from the severe cold under better balf" his "When George the Third Was King," and "Man About Town," receiving from the audience unmistakable signs of approval. As these clever people are about to close their performances in New York, it is but fair to congratulate them on the success with which they have met in the city. Notwithstanding the people are notwisted in as to the possibility of their being able to gain an audience in Irving Hail, these arrises have by their superior and popular powers gained a support from the general public, which cannot fail to have proved at one and the same time both the cleverness of the performers and the appreciative powers of the New York public.

The Matinces To-day. at the French theatre at one o'clock this afternoon.

At the Broadway theatre the matine and the wear-ing's entertainment to-day terminate Miss Maggie Mitchell's interpretation of Fanchon, the Cricket, which has filled the establishment to overflowing throughout the past two weeks. The matinee commences at one

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul will appear at Irving Hall in a grand farewell matince performance, commencing at one o'clock. The doors open at half-past twelve, The entertainment will be conducted according to the fine programme already noticed in the Hanald.

M. Hartz, the illusionist, gives a matinée at Dodwe xtraordinary feats.

Tony Pastor's matinée opens at his Opera Ho

the Bowery, at half-past two'clock. The nauticed dri entitled Columbia's Blue Jackets will be played. So

form in a matinee entertainment at the New Fifth Avenue Opera-House. The new piece, St. George and the Dragon, will be repeated. Charley White's Minstrels and Combin

will be out in force at Bryants' Mechanics' Hall, Br way, in an elegant matinee entertainment, which is commence at half-past two o'clock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I have noticed in the Henath for the last fewedays that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the millionaire, proposes to denate for the benefit of the poor of New York \$1,000,000 to the for the benefit of the poor of New York \$1,000,000 to the way of foroishing cheap tenements to be built in the city. Now, as a poor man with a tamily to support let me make a suggestion which would. I think, he as, beneficial to the meases of working mon, as any plant I have seen put forth. Let Mr. Stewart build in the said arise of the city, say somewhere in the vicinity of Brookelyn or Williamsburg, one thousand dwellings on lots ray fifty by one healisted feet each, each house to sisted by itself, which would give each teasant a good garden and plenty of reem for freak air. The lots could be bought and the houses and fences built for above \$1,000 each and perhaps less. Let them be said to the heads of families at cost by paying one-teath of the purchase money each year without interest, pre-viding the parties are of good moral character, soder and industrious. That would give each were a large rest ru to build more dwallings or to make improvements, any ort schools, grade streets, flag sidewalks or any other purp ress that the proper authorities might suggest. By dog as I have mentioned it would give the workingman new life and energy of work and saws, knowing that he was really buying a home for binnest and family, of an or giving his lard earnings to the landbords.

A FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS ON UNITED, STATES NEU-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLD.

Having read in this marning's to de of your widely shoulated paper, and in the news, from Cube, "that the acquisition of the two monwars for Spain had been secured in this country, &c., allow me to ask you on what ground does the United States governask you en what ground does the United States forcers ment allow said acquisition to be secured, in view of the late Meteor case? Was not Chile prevented from buying war material in this country, on/the grounds of being at war with spain and the solling of such spould be a breach of neutrality? Why then allow Spain. Ps provide herself whom she as in the same predictament is regard to Chile? Or is it to be inferred that the principles of this powerful government have been so forgotten or put aside that nothing is thought of aiding the Arong to appress the Weak?

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The WEST VISCHIA ELECTION.

Westling, Oct. 26, 1806.

The vote polled in West Virginia yesterday for Coatrossmen and state officers was larger than at any election since the presidential or appaign of 1806.

The returns thus far received, as compared with the vote on the constitutional, amendment, which was carried by 7,000 majority, also republican gains.

Governor Boerman is undoubtedly re-elected by an equal majority.

Hubbard (rep.) for Congress from the First District, will be returned by 7,000 in 1,600 majority.

Returns from the Second district indicate the certain election of Kitched, republican.

Wheeling city and Obic county were warmly contested. The comperate carry the county by about, 200 majority—3 Agublican sais of 146.